

SOUTHWEST'S BIGGEST
CATTLE DRIVE

1000 steers to take long trail of 1500 miles from San Antonio to San Francisco to record for Panama Exposition, passing of once enormous and romantic American industry. Illustrated in colors.

NEXT SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

VOL. 65. NO. 277.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1913—12 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT

NIGHT
EDITION
FINANCIAL MARKETS
SPORTS

EXTRA LUTHER M'CARTHY KILLED IN PRIZE FIGHT AT CALGARY

By Associated Press.

CALGARY, Alberta, May 24.—McCarthy died at the ringside.

CALGARY, Alberta, May 24.—Luther McCarthy, claimant of the world's white heavyweight championship, was knocked out in the first round of his fight with Arthur Pelkey here this afternoon. The

bout was scheduled to go 10 rounds.

Pelkey weighed in at 230 pounds, while McCarthy was 10 pounds lighter.

Pelkey dropped his opponent with a stiff blow just above the heart, McCarthy fell heavily to the floor and took the count.

JANNUS, FLYING VIA RIVER, PASSES CAPE GIRARDEAU

Aviator Making a Mile a Minute
When Flighted 125 Miles
From St. Louis.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., May 24.—Tony Jannus reached here at 12:50 p.m. He had stopped six minutes at Thebes Bridge. He expects to cover the 180 miles to St. Louis in less than three hours, including stops for gasoline.

CAIRO, Ill., May 24.—Jannus passed Cairo at 11:50 a.m. flying rapidly and low.

PADUCAH, Ky., May 24.—Accompanied by one of his machinists, Aviator Anthony Jannus, who completed his hydroplane exhibition here Friday afternoon, left at 9 o'clock this morning in his machine or St. Louis, a distance of 250 miles.

He planned to follow the Ohio River to Cairo, Ill., and from there the Mississippi River. Jannus expected to make the trip in four hours.

Miss Jean Baker of St. Louis, who made the flight with Jannus this week, declined an invitation to accompany him on his flight to St. Louis.

Jannus made flights during the week for a home-coming celebration. Miss Baker, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Baker, and has been a pupil at the Visitation Convent for several years, visited relatives this at Paducah.

Jannus expected to fly down the Ohio River past Cairo, to the Mississippi River, and up the stream to St. Louis, following the winding course of the two rivers all the way.

The machine is the same type that was used by Jannus last year in his flight from Omaha to New Orleans. Representatives of the Bendix company were confident that he would make the flight without mishap, and arrive in St. Louis about 1:30 p.m.

NAT GOODWIN TAKES HIS FIFTH WIFE TODAY

Bride-Elect Is Mayone Moreland
Who Is His Leading
Woman.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 24.—Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, will be married today for the fifth time. The bride-elect is Miss Marjorie Moreland, leading woman in Goodwin's latest stage venture. The wedding ceremony will be performed at Goodwin's home at Ocean Park.

De Wolf Hopper Also Takes His
Fifth Wife.

NEW YORK, May 24.—De Wolf Hopper, the comedian, who was divorced a month ago by Nella Borgen, his fourth wife, was married secretly last Friday to Edna Curry. The announcement was made at the Landis' Club last night. Hopper's former wives, besides Nella Borgen, were in order, Ella Gardner, Ida Mousher and Edna Wallace.

BOY OF 12 KILLS FATHER

Youth Confesses That He Shot
Parent Asleep in Bed.

PLAINVIEW, Tex., May 24.—Albert Menoy, aged 12, today, at Lockney, near here, shot and killed his father, U. M. Menoy, as he lay asleep in bed. The youth confessed.

Menoy was a rich stockman. His wife found the body full of bullet holes.

Charles That Juror Spared.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 24.—A smoke formed the basis for a motion for a new trial filed today in behalf of Lee Rial, convicted as alleged head of a "National Bunco Syndicate." The defendant asserted Juror George H. Peck, a millionaire realty operator of San Pedro, snored repeatedly during the proceedings and in one day fell asleep 13 times.

WASHINGON, May 24.—One case of typhus fever at East Hampton, Long Island, was reported today to Surgeon-General Blue of the House health service.

FATHER PAYS \$300 STUDENT TOOK TO WIN STAGE BRIDE

Then He Places Actress Daughter-in-Law on Year's Probation to Quit Stage.

SEEKS PAROLE FOR SON

Former Concordia Seminary Theological Pupil Brought Back From Denver.

Mrs. Thelma Gillon Schulz, actress wife of William Schulz, the young theological student who ran away with her to Denver after stealing \$300 from the student body of Concordia Seminary, has been placed on probation for a year by Charles Schulz of Cleveland, O. Schulz's father. If she works for 12 months and shows a sincere desire to separate herself permanently from the stage, he will provide employment for his son and set them up at housekeeping.

The elder Schulz, who is in St. Louis, made this statement to the police Saturday. He announced also that he would repay the amount stolen by his son. The student will plead guilty to the charges against him and the seminary authorities will ask that he be paroled and permitted to return to Cleveland with his father.

Young Schulz, who is 23, had been a student at Concordia Seminary for two and a half years, and would have graduated this year. He was the business manager of Alma Mater, a student publication.

ELOPES WITH ACTRESS.

Last December he became acquainted with Thelma Gillon, whose stage name is Helen Barton. Her home is in Mount Vernon, Ind., but she has lived in different cities. He became infatuated with her, and she convinced him that she wanted to quit the stage. March, when they were married and started west on the money entrusted to Schulz.

From Kansas City Schulz telephoned to C. Herling, another student, that he had been married, and asked him to sell Schulz's effects. A warrant charging embezzlement was issued Schulz's father was notified of the elopement, but not of the embezzlement. He learned of this when he came to St. Louis.

Schulz was unable to obtain employment in Denver, and spent all the money. In his straits he wrote to Carl Schulz, another student, who owed him \$3, and asked him to send the money to him in care of the general ledger.

Schulz's wife, when she left him Friday night, said she would go to the Portland Hotel. When the elder Schulz sought her there, Saturday morning, to submit his probation proposition to her, she was arrested. Detective Baker went to Denver and brought Schulz back, reaching St. Louis Friday night Schulz's wife came with him.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight and Sunday.

Missouri—Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer.

Illinois—Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer in north and central portion.

FAIR AND WARMER TO CONTINUE TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.

| 2 a. m. | 5 a. m. | 10 a. m. | 1 p. m. | 5 p. m. | 8 p. m. |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 |
| 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 |
| 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |

Yesterday's Temperatures.

High .61 at 4 p. m. Low .52 at 5 a. m.

KIDNEY KUTS
THE KNOT OF
LIVING FOR
THE KAVER.

May 24.

At last that warm spring weather is on the way, the forecaster says. The unseasonable chill which has hovered over St. Louis is to be dissipated by balmy breezes from the South.

Overcoats may be exchanged for straw hats and vests will again go to the discard.

Warmer weather will increase the visible supply of spring hose when the low shoes come in and the summer's

garden will again flourish.

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WILSON GREETS INDIANS
IN PHONOGRAPH MESSAGE

President Speaks Into Records for Transmission to All American Tribes.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—President Wilson sat in his study today and sent a message by phonograph to the American Indian, and it will be translated into the various tribal dialects and taken to 22,000-mile towns of Indian reservations in the country by James K. Dixon of Philadelphia of the Red Men Wanamaker expedition. It is planned to let every Indian tribe hear the "White Father's" message. Secretary Lane and Acting Commissioner Abbott also made records.

"I rejoice to foresee the day," said the President in part, quoting Thomas Jefferson, "when the red man becomes truly one people with us, enjoying all the rights and privileges we do and living in peace and plenty."

HOPES FOR PAROLE.

Schulz is tall and slender, of the intellectual type, with blue eyes and light hair, worn pompadour. He admits making the money and is penitent. He said he did not know what he would do. Everything was in his father's hands. He hoped he would be paroled.

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JAPAN'S RULER IS BETTER; LIKELY TO REGAIN HEALTH

Emperor Is Able to Take Nourishment Regularly and Heart Action Is Strong—President Wilson's Message of Sympathy Is Read to Him.

EUROPEAN JOURNALS VARY IN OPINIONS

French Say Japanese Do Not Want War, but British Editors Veer to Oriental Side and Take Fling at American Statesmanship.

By Associated Press.
TOKIO, May 24.—The condition of Emperor Yoshihito continues to improve today. The physicians in attendance declare themselves confident that he will recover from the attack of pneumonia. His Majesty is cheerful. He takes nourishment regularly and his heart action is strong.

Count Chiaji Watanabe, the Imperial master of ceremonies, today read to the Emperor President Wilson's message of sympathy, which also is displayed prominently in the newspapers. The bulletin issued by the court physicians at 4 o'clock this afternoon said: "His Majesty's condition has improved; his temperature is 102.74 degrees Fahrenheit; his pulse 85, and his respiration 22."

JAPANESE PEOPLE DEEPLY STIRRED

Professor Iyenaga of Chicago Says His Country Wants American Goodwill.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Expressions of good will between the United States and Japan and hopes of continued friendly relations were voiced by speakers at a luncheon given by the Japan Society to George W. Guthrie of Pittsburgh, newly appointed Ambassador to Japan. Toasts to the Japanese Emperor and to the President of the United States were drunk in grateful silence. Lloyd C. Griscom acted as toastmaster. Among the speakers was Prof. T. Iyenaga, of the University of Chicago.

"I confess that to speak out frankly and open-heartedly cannot be counted among the Japanese virtues," he said, "but I have been privileged to live long enough in America so that I have learned to emulate, in a measure, the American virtue of frankness. The development of events since the alien land act has become a law in California shows that they are drifting to the point apprehended by President Wilson and other far-seeing statesmen. A local affair of no great importance is thus in danger of being raised to the dignity of a world problem, which in its magnitude is out of all proportion to the material and economic interests involved."

The root of the California legislation, Prof. Iyenaga thought, was the race question. He continued:

"There is not the least doubt that the procedure of California has stirred deeply the hearts of the Japanese people. The blow is the keenly felt because it comes from the Americans, upon whose friendship and good will they have implicitly relied."

"America introduced Japan to the world and thus opened the way for her remarkable career during the last half century. When Japan was struggling hard to break off the yoke of old treaties, concluded when diplomacy was an unknown science, America was among the first to recognize the justice of her contention. When we fought Russia, America gave us ungrudgingly her moral and financial support. To crown all, America first affixed her seal to the Japanese which gave us tariff autonomy and full recognition of our equality with the great powers."

"What we see for now is not soothing words, but the substance of justice. I have, therefore, every reason to believe that President Wilson will not cease his labors until an adjustment satisfactory to the Japanese is made."

To the new American Ambassador to the Mikado's court I beg to express my ardent hope that he will find after the present dispute is over, the truth of the Japanese proverb, 'After rain the ground solidifies harder.'

Ambassador Guthrie in his address referred to the illness of the Emperor of Japan and expressed a hope for his speedy recovery. The Ambassador's remarks had chiefly to do with the extension of America's trade abroad.

MIKADO'S ILLNESS CAUSE OF DELAY

Anxiety in Japan Prevents Expected Legal Action Toward California Law.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Probably as a result of the anxiety in official circles in Japan over the condition of the Emperor, no instructions have been received at the Japanese embassy to make the expected further representations to the United States Government regarding the California alien land act. The embassy is engaged in collecting material for the continuance of the negotiations on the lines indicated in the original Japanese note of protest, May 2. This matter relates principally to the phase of the negotiations touching the possible conflict between the California State law and the treaty, leaving to the foreign office the broader questions of policy.

Legal proceedings of some sort seem to be indicated, both parties desiring to use that means of settlement of the dispute there.

Harvard Retrospects



HARVARD MEN OFF FOR DAY'S FROLIC ON A STEAMBOAT

Club Men Display University Colors in Street Parade From Hotel to River.

PARIS MINIMIZES JAPANESE ANGER
Journals Declare That Possibility of War Upon America Is Slight.

PARIS, May 24.—Interesting discussion on the American-Japanese situation is made by the Journal des Debats and the Journal, in which the probability of war growing out of the present state of affairs is stated as not being credible.

The Journal des Debats says, however, that California's attitude certainly is irritating to the Japanese, but that the whole matter remains only a case of disagreeable friction which should not be taken seriously as a serious menace.

"Americans," says the newspaper, "are led far more than Europe knows, by passions of an origin other than material. Interest in the present situation is governed by race sentiment, which is necessarily exceedingly strong in the United States. California's reasons for acting against the Japanese are accepted as sound and natural."

The writer predicts that the outcome will be a sort of compromise which will give a decent judicial covering to the same old anti-Japanese principles of action. Japanese public opinion will not be satisfied at first.

The Japanese agitation is doubtless increased, and given a grave look by that country's present internal political disorders. The danger of war is regarded as very slight, because the United States is altogether too strong for little Japan, and able to keep up the conflict indefinitely, thus easily ruining Japan. The Princeton Club of St. Louis, also was on hand to extend greetings to the Harvard men.

The Yale Club was gaily decorated with crimson when it pulled away from the wharf and turned its prows up the river. The president of the Yale Club of St. Louis, Governor Calhoun, Secretary Linn Bostwick and Vice-President Tom West hurriedly called their members together Saturday, upon learning that the Harvard men were going to spend the day on the river.

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STAGE ALL SET FOR TRIAL OF T. R. 'RED LIQUOR' LIBEL CASE

Bale of Depositions Filed on Charge by Publisher That Roosevelt Gets Drunk.

\$10,000 DAMAGES ASKED

Michigan Defendant Is Sick, but Full of Fight—Noted Men Witnesses for Colonel.

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 24.—The stage is all set for the trial of the libel issue between Col. Roosevelt and George A. Newett of Ishpeming, publisher. The issue is "red liquor."

Unless a scene shifter muddies up the plans 12 men in Marquette County court will try to find out the amount and kind of stimulants the Colonel consumes, if any.

Newett's charge was uttered in heat and in plain language. He and his attorney, W. P. Belden, have been moving in mysterious ways. They have suppressed the names of all their witnesses. A bale of depositions on both sides filed in court have been kept from the public by order of the Judge. The depositions for the defense are stated to have been taken in Washington, New York, Columbus, Chicago and some 20 other points. Belden nods his head and says nothing. He admits that the defense is almost entirely made up of depositions.

Judge Richard C. Flanagan will try the case. He is a Republican. Newett is a Republican, but of the stand-pat order. The community is Bull Moose. The family row was not so heated as to prevent the Moosers and stand-pats combining on the county ticket at the election immediately following the charges against Col. Roosevelt.

Publisher Is Sick.

Newett is sick and is said to have lived on pepulized food for several weeks. He is full of fight. The damages asked by the Colonel, \$10,000, would not set him back to any extent. He is put down as being worth \$200,000.

Col. Roosevelt will have many witnesses who will take the stand and testify to his abstemiousness and sobriety. The Secret Service men who accompanied him for years, Gifford Pinchot, William Loeb and Jacob Riss are among the ones expected to vouch for his conduct.

Judge Flanagan has ordered, beside the regular number of talemens, a special venire of 50 men. As the challenges in practice here are limited, it is not believed that much time will be consumed in obtaining a jury.

The charges against the Colonel were made in the issue of the Ishpeming Iron Ore, Oct. 12, 1912. A few days previous Col. Roosevelt delivered a speech in Marquette in which he took a fall out of the Taft leaders in the Northern Peninsula. Congressman H. O. Young, a life-long friend of Newett's, was one of the men who was hit by the speech. J. R. Vanovera arose in the meeting and called the Colonel a "liar." When the speaker learned Vanovera's identity he gave him a grilling. In the next issue of the Iron Ore this accusation of drunkenness was made. The article was headed "Roosevelt's Way."

Bill of Complaint.

H. M. Wallace, National Committeeman from Michigan, accompanied by James H. Pound of Detroit, came here and instituted the suit. In his bill of complaint the Colonel avers that he is, and always has been, a good, true, honest, just, temperate, abstemious man, that he has always behaved and conducted himself as a becoming, upright, self-respecting, sober, temperate and abstemious citizen should, especially in the use of alcoholic and spirituous liquors, have never been guilty of the crime of habitual drunkenness, or been suspected to have been guilty of the crime of habitual drunkenness, or been suspected of having been a drunkard, or that he ever drank at all to excess; yet, the defendant, George A. Newett, well knowing the premises, but greatly envying the happy state and condition of the plaintiff, and contriving and wickedly and maliciously intending to injure the plaintiff in his good name, fame and credit, and to bring him into public scandal, infamy, disrepute and disgrace with and among his neighbors and other good and worthy citizens of this State, and cause it to be suspected and believed by those neighbors, acquaintances and citizens and friends that he, the plaintiff, had been drunk and was guilty of becoming drunk frequently.

Flowers for Hobos' Graves.

CHICAGO, May 24.—An appeal for flowers for the decoration of graves of the hobo dead on Memorial day is made in a letter issued at the headquarters of the International Itinerant Workers of the World. It is signed by Jeff Davis, international president.

Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste

The National Rat Killer



Kills off rats, mice, cockroaches, waterbugs and other vermin. It is ready for use, economical, reliable and sold under absolute guarantee of money back if it fails.

Sold by Druggists, 25¢ and \$1.00 or sent direct, charges prepaid, on receipt of price.

Stearns' Electric Paste Co., Chicago, Ill.

Little Mother at 14 to Six Younger Orphans Makes Her Father's \$11 a Week Go a Long Way

Bakes, Darns and Sends the Children to School



Nellie Leonard, "Best Little Housekeeper," to Ask Mayor to Give Parent a Job.

Nellie Leonard, 14 years old, has been a little mother to six younger brothers and sisters since her mother died, three months ago. She has been so painstaking with her little charges and so energetic in caring for their three-room home at 1837 O'Fallon street that the neighbors enthusiastically refer to her as "the best little housekeeper in the world."

Nellie told a Post-Dispatch reporter today that she feels well paid for her continuous toil because her care has prevented the youngsters from becoming an orphan's home or becoming separated. In her dying moments her mother expressed sorrow because her husband could not afford to employ a housekeeper from his meager salary and the children probably would have to be placed in an institution.

Darning Stockings.

The "little mother" darns stockings as soon as morning to keep up with the hole worn and torn by the active youngsters in their romps. She said her greatest task is to keep the two older boys off the streets and make them play where she can keep a watchful eye on them.

She is going to write a letter to Mayor Kiel as soon as she gets a little spare time, she said, asking him to give her a city job, so that he can earn a larger salary. He could then provide her with a little more money, so she would not have to skimp so much in buying provisions for the hearty family.

Her father, Martin Leonard, 38 years old, works in a box factory and earns \$1 a week. He has to make 200 wooden boxes a day to earn his daily wage, she said, and if he fails below that amount his pay is less for that day.

Nellie's mother died March 1 of pneumonia, an hour after the birth of her daughter. She left seven children besides the baby, of which Nellie is the oldest. After the funeral at St. Bridget's Church and burial in Calvary Cemetery, Nellie's father, broken in spirit, sat in the house and considered the placing of the children in an institution, as suggested by his dying wife.

"Don't you worry, father," Nellie said when she saw that he was worried. "We go to work and I will take care of the children. We will get along somehow."

And since then they have "got along." To enable them to "get along" Nellie gave up her job as a milliner's apprentice at \$2 a week and began to learn how to cook and keep house by practice. The baby sister was placed in charge of Miss Leonard's sister, Mrs. Kat Schrammert. Nellie then took upon herself the daily routine of caring for the others.

Older Children in School.

While her father cooks breakfast she gets the other children out of bed and washes and dresses the younger ones. She superintends the dressing of the others and directs them about shining their shoes, washing their faces, and getting their books ready for school. She goes to work at 7 o'clock. Then Nellie turns her attention to hustling the four older youngsters away so they will not be late for their lessons.

She keeps an eye on the two younger children, Margaret, 4 years old, and John, 3, while she washes the breakfast dishes, makes the beds and tidies up the house. Then she darns stockings, keeping always a supply ready for the next day. She has lunch ready at noon, and starts the youngsters back to school as soon as they have eaten.

She bakes pies and cakes in the afternoon, and then dresses the young children for the evening. She has supper ready when her father comes home, and in the meantime has tried to keep the boys out of mischief.

Nellie cannot bake bread, but her

Rainy Days for the Wedding of Kaiser's Daughter

PASTOR

Continued from Page One.

abated, these flew gayly in the breeze. The sky, however, remained gloomy.

Every school throughout the empire was closed in honor of the occasion and the school children of the capital, with their teachers, paraded the streets or took up their positions at advantageous points waiting patiently to see the various royal processions.

Empress Dresses Young Bride.

The wedding functions themselves began rather late in the afternoon with the robing of the young bride, at which her mother, the German Empress, presided.

The bride wore a wonderfully worked gown of silver brocade with a court train of the same material embroidered with a myrtle and orange flower design and lined with ermine.

The bride's veil, like her entire toilette, was of German manufacture. It was composed of a two-yard length of lace on which 80 Silesian girls had worked day and night for six weeks.

The last act in the robing of the bride was performed by the Empress when she placed on her daughter's head the historic crown worn by Prussian Princesses at their weddings.

Before she was robed for the ceremony, Princess Victoria Luise took a short drive in Berlin and was cheered vociferously by immense crowds assembled in the neighborhood of the palace.

Lohengrin Scene Brings Tears.

The fall of the curtain on the first act of "Lohengrin" at the gala performance last night at the Kaiser's opera house in honor of his daughter and her fiance, ended with the pretty and youthful Princess Victoria Luise openly sobbing. She left the opera house, her arm caught tightly in that of the young Prince Ernest of Cumberland. He led her outside the theater, where great throngs went hoarse cheering the young couple, the Kaiser and the King of England and the Czar of Russia and their consorts. It was the farewell appearance of the bride of today, wearing the diadem of a maiden Princess.

The opera house was a scene of bewildering brilliancy. The air was filled with the perfume of more than 100,000 flowers used to decorate the entire interior.

Gorgeous Malmson, royal regalia, the crown and the sword of the bride, the house. The royal box and tier above it occupied by the lesser nobility were afash and a-glitter with a magnificent display of the oldest family jewels of three empires.

The opera directors outside themselves in the presentation of the first act, done at the request of the royal bride-to-be. The Kaiser made personal comment in praise of the performance. Precedent does not allow of applause in the Kaiser's opera house, but had it been permissible, Griswold, the American, would surely have received an ovation for his singing of the "King's Narrative."

Duke Vetoes Gift of Auto.

The Duke of Cumberland, father of the bridegroom, has made a special request to King George of England to change out of the gifts that the British ruler intended to present to Prince Ernest—a high-powered motor car of modern construction. The Duke regards the gift with an almost superstitious dread.

The wedding coming so closely on the anniversary of his oldest son's death, as the result of a motor car accident, made his distress more keen and added to that was the accident Thursday when the car containing the Duke of Cumberland had the misfortune to run down and seriously injure a small boy. The prince will be compelled with.

It is estimated that the presents to the bride represent value of \$1,000,000. King George and Queen Mary presented the Princess with a magnificent diamond necklace and two jeweled bracelets. The Czarina gave, among other presents, a diamond and emerald necklace worth \$150,000, and also a Russian chain containing very choice diamonds. The Emperor of Austria gave jewels of great value to the bride, among them a gold jeweled traveling bag. The bridegroom received from his eight splendid carriage horses. The gifts of the other crowned heads have been on the same scale of magnificence.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

"DESERT GOLD."

WEN Richard Gale adventured West. Despaired of by a haughty sire, He was not very much oppressed With any practical desire. He simply drifted where he would, As waters run and zephyrs blow, And one day, finally, he stood And looked down into Mexico.

II.

This happened at some point between El Paso and the Western sea, Where the rugged beauty of the scene Is all that ruggedness could be. It sort of suited Richard Gale, Who played football for seven years, And called the rebels, head and tail, A lot of chorus girls with spears.

III.

A failure where most men advance, He tried anew in that wild land, And in due season got his chance To prove the power of his hand. The wild, free spirit of the West Had made a man of him at last, And his father, coming as a guest, Stood very joyfully aghast.

IV.

He saw him work and ride and shoot, And liked it very, very well; He saw his adversaries scot, And shivered when he heard him yell. He even bowed before the bright, Sweet face of her whom he had won, And cried in tears of pure delight: "I take you back! You are my son!"

"Desert Gold," by Zane Grey. (Harcourt's.)

THE BEST SELLERS.

OLLOWING is the weekly summary of booksellers' reports to the Post-Dispatch on the sales of books in St. Louis. A book leading a bookseller's report is given 6 points, the next 5 points, etc. All the books leading reports and all the books named in more than one report are included in this summary:

The Heart of the Hills, John Fox Jr. (Scribner) 23
The Judgment House, Gilbert Parker (Harper) 14
Virginia, Ellen Glasgow (Doubleday-Page) 10
The Call of the Cumberland, C. N. Buck (Watt) 6
Sylvia, Upton Sinclair (Winston-Merrill) 6
Roast Beef Medium, Edna Ferber (Stokes) 6
Desert Gold, Zane Grey (Harper) 6
Contract's Patents, Joseph C. Lincoln (Harcourt-Mifflin) 4
Matings of Love, Mrs. Humphrey (Doubleday-Page) 4

and **THE FACE TO POLITICS.**

Charged to a remarkably discerning and ill-tempered group of essays, which he calls "A Preface to Politics," Walter Lippmann has undertaken to sketch a new attitude towards statecraft. In calling it a preface he has sought to make it plain that he is presenting a beginning, and not a conclusion. He offers it as a preliminary sketch for a theory of politics.

He emphasizes the distinction between government and a regime to be administered, and as a routine to be followed, the conflict between routine and invention. He condemns the conservatism which is indolent or indifferent to man's past radicalism. He pleads for less of machine regularity and more of human initiative and leadership, for achievement through the bursting of formal restrictions, the fertility of pioneering in place of the sterility of routine. He says:

"We need a new sense of political values. These times require a different order of thinking. We cannot expect to meet our problems with a few inherited ideas, uncriticized assumptions, a foggy vocabulary and a machine philosophy. Our political thinking needs the infusion of contemporary insights. The enormous vitality that is regenerating other interests can be brought into the service of politics."

He tabooed the taboo. It is his particular pet aversion. He calls it "as naive as barbarism, as ancient as human failure." He flouts every use of repression. He rages at the policeman idea of government. For restraint of evil he offers rather intangible "moral equivalents" for evil, a redirecting of impulses, an attempt to turn the power behind, tendency to some good behavior, rather than an attempt to crush badness itself. Concrete programs of social regeneration are denied.

"When we recognize that the focus of politics is shifting from a mechanical to a human center we shall have reached what is, I believe, the most essential idea in modern politics. More than any other generalization it illuminates the currents of our national life and explains the altering tasks of statesmanship.

The old effort was to harness mankind to abstract principles—liberty, justice, or equality—and to deduce institutions from these high-sounding words. It did not succeed because human nature was contrary and restive. The new effort proposes to fit creeds and institutions to the wants of men, to satisfy their impulses as fully and beneficially as possible.

The report of the Chicago Vice Commission is picked to pieces rather than praised. The concrete repressive proposals made by the commission are treated as foredoomed to failure, because no provision is made for diffusion and transmission into art, social endeavor and religion of the impulses which now express themselves in vice.

One may not concede that all the iconoclasts in a chapter on "Some Necessary Iconoclasts" is necessary. Some of it the author seems to classify as necessary because it is the sort of iconoclast toward which he has a particular bent.

A singular misconception is displayed in the statement that Christianity, in exhibiting a preoccupation with everyday affairs and turning to civics and reformism, announces that the Christian dream is dead. Rather would it

seen that in these things Christianity is awakening from its dream of pious aloofness.

The style of the author is exceptionally graceful. The pages are abrim with incisive epigrams and he brings to bear a power of definition and felicity of expression that makes the book a page-turning delight. His Socialistic attitude comes often to the surface, but it is a Socialistic attitude matured and modified to the point of acceptability. His persistent iconoclasm becomes somewhat vexing at times, in that he concedes so little worthiness to many things which very many regard as worthy. He opposes uncompromisingly and advocates with fervor, not granting that there can be anything good in the things that he opposes or anything bad in the things that he espouses. But his preface to politics is so quickening that it is to be hoped that he will follow the beginning with more definite conclusions. (Kemmerer.)

"GETTYSBURG."

THE fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg will be celebrated in a few weeks. The reunion of Federal and Confederate survivors on the field where the fortunes of war turned decisively to the Union cause. Elsie Singmaster has written a series of little sketches and stories, which are published under the collective title, "Gettysburg," because all turn around some phase of the great struggle or its aftermath. Miss Singmaster has written simply and quietly, but most appealingly. Though a note of tragedy necessarily runs through a book so grim a subject, she is gay at times as well as grave. Of the glorious memories that hang about Gettysburg, she is most tender. The first story is called "The First," and it presents a most charming picture of two women gossiping just before the beginning of the battle. The roar of the guns close this happy domestic scene. "The Home Coming" is another story that goes to the heart. A young recruit, terrified by the horrors of war that encompass him, turns to the campfire, wondering what fury had moved him to enter. An older man, a Confederate soldier, tries to cheer him up and restore his courage by recounting his own sensations when he went into his first battle. Says he: "My knees knock and my chest caves in. Every bullet killed me. But by the time I had been dead about 40 times, I saw the Johnnies and something hot got into my throat and I got over it." In the course of the battle the young recruit is driven into his mother's house by a party of Confederates, against whom he defends himself and his home valiantly for the lust of battle has entered his blood and he has forgotten his fear. "Gunner Criswell" strikes a pathetic note, too. In September, 1910, Gunnar Criswell, now blind, goes back to the field to attend the dedication of the monument. There he learns that his ready has been omitted accidentally from the list of the combatants engraved on the memorial shaft. His grief is moving. There are nine of these stories, all good. (Houghton-Mifflin.)

"THE STAIN."

MERCILESS judge, hard hearted and corrupt, but positive before the world as an official inflexibly just and determined to maintain the majesty of law at whatever cost to himself and others, a tool of "predatory interests," and in secret league with the vilest elements in the city, having grown wealthy through these alliances, was coolly calculating on the strength of his reputation, to reach the highest honors in the State and nation. A rising young lawyer of high ideals and strict integrity, building up slowly but surely a reputation and business as a fearless and dangerous foe of graft and special privilege, had in his employ a stenographer of singularly attractive personality, but ignorant of her parentage on both sides. These three are the chief characters in a story rather unusual in itself.

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He tabooed the taboo. It is his particular pet aversion. He calls it "as naive as barbarism, as ancient as human failure."

He flouts every use of repression. He rages at the policeman idea of government. For restraint of evil he offers rather intangible "moral equivalents" for evil, a redirecting of impulses, an attempt to turn the power behind, tendency to some good behavior, rather than an attempt to crush badness itself. Concrete programs of social regeneration are denied.

"When we recognize that the focus of politics is shifting from a mechanical to a human center we shall have reached what is, I believe, the most essential idea in modern politics. More than any other generalization it illuminates the currents of our national life and explains the altering tasks of statesmanship.

The old effort was to harness mankind to abstract principles—liberty, justice, or equality—and to deduce institutions from these high-sounding words. It did not succeed because human nature was contrary and restive. The new effort proposes to fit creeds and institutions to the wants of men, to satisfy their impulses as fully and beneficially as possible.

The report of the Chicago Vice Commission is picked to pieces rather than praised. The concrete repressive proposals made by the commission are treated as foredoomed to failure, because no provision is made for diffusion and transmission into art, social endeavor and religion of the impulses which now express themselves in vice.

One may not concede that all the iconoclasts in a chapter on "Some Necessary Iconoclasts" is necessary. Some of it the author seems to classify as necessary because it is the sort of iconoclast toward which he has a particular bent.

A singular misconception is displayed in the statement that Christianity, in exhibiting a preoccupation with everyday affairs and turning to civics and reformism, announces that the Christian dream is dead. Rather would it

PICTURE REVIEW.

"The Conspiracy," by Robert Baker and John Emerson. (Dufield.)



who helps him along surreptitiously—eventually tells him she'll look after the wife until he can send for her. He is all packed to slip away with his friend, leaving a letter of farewell and explanations behind for the wife, who is adoring. As he is leaving, ostensibly for the office, the wife whispers the great secret in his ear. He is dumfounded. Maggie comes in presently and hears the news. "So you've got him after all," she says, which succinctly tells the tale of husbands whose wings are clipped by domesticity. (Luce.)

George Moore wrote a very frank novel concerning an English servant girl's fall and sordid career. This was long ago. It was shockingly popular. Later he did much better work but, retaining affection for this great popular success, he has, in his old age, turned it into a poor play with a moral, which is that racing is the bane of England. Its first production, under J. Clifford Brooke, at the Apollo Theater, London, in 1911, seems to have been greatly pleasing to Mr. Moore, since he tells all about it and the actors in a lengthy preface.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION.
ULIAN W. ABERNETHY, Ph. D., author of "American Literature" and one of the editors of Merrill's English Texts, says: "Pronunciation is probably the most neglected subject of education," a fact that is more deplorable since it is by oral rather than by written speech that one's culture is commonly judged. He has, in the hope of remedying even in a small measure this defect in educational training, prepared a manual of "Correct Pronunciation." It contains more than 250 words in common use, some of which even you do not pronounce correctly. It gives the correct form together with authority, it is enough to make anyone open his hundred volumes, from any bibliographical blue book, but choose them as he does his friends, and make of his collection, be it large or small, an expression of his own individuality.

THE HOME LIBRARY

Former President of the Public Library advises the collection of book friends.

By F. W. LEHMANN.

THE Public Library was not designed to be a substitute for the Home Library, but a supplement to it. To buy and keep all the books one would read in the course of a lifetime is not possible to many, nor is it really desirable for anyone. Everyone reads more or less books that are not worth the keeping, even though they were worth the reading. These are the chance acquaintances of literature that do not invite to friendship. But the value of a good book is not exhausted by one reading. There are some books for every person, which are like friends, or even as members of the family. It is good to have them in the home and a part of it. The utmost familiarity does not detract from their interest, which increases rather with increasing intimacy. And these books every man should determine for himself. He should not take a list of the world's greatest authors, either to the extent of five feet or of a hundred volumes, from any bibliographical blue book, but choose them as he does his friends, and make of his collection, be it large or small, an expression of his own individuality.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRASS FACES.
CHARLES McEVOY's tale, "Brass Faces," is one of those quick-action stories in which almost 300 pages are used in telling what happened in five days. It is a kaleidoscopic account of the attempt of a young London gallant to rescue a charming miss who has played into the hands of a probably unprincipled young scamp of a Lord-to-be. The youthful American woman detective is a breezy conception. The author's delineation of her is in keeping with the idea held by the average Englishman of the average American: swift, perhaps unscrupulous, yet with obstinacy and a certain amount of title and place. The experiences of the escaping heroine and her aid in evading a half dozen pursuers include travel by airship, auto, train and afoot. (Houghton-Mifflin.)

THE CASE OF OSCAR SLATER.
EW plays have excited the interest that is the mead of "Hinde Wakes," by Stanley Houghton. It is distinctly for the new theaters and consequently caviare to the general. Constructively, it follows the conventions of the modern problem plays, having a minimum of action and getting movement mainly out of the shifting of characters in the course of conversation. Henry Hawthon, a weaver in the mills at Hindle's, in Lancashire, England, goes away on a pleasure jaunt during the Wakes—a sort of holiday time in Lancashire. When she returns, her mother, who is none too confident of her daughter's rectitude, traps her into the admission that she has spent several days in the sole company of Alan Jeffcott, the young son of her employer. At once the girl's mother decides Alan must be made to marry Fanny. Alan's father agrees that his boy must set her right before the world. Alan's mother is much against Fanny and her claim and begs that her son be allowed to marry Beatrice, the daughter of a baronet. Beatrice herself, through a certain jealousy of Fanny that she could so influence her betrothed, releases Alan quite finally. After all concerned are made most unhappy (with the exception of Fanny's parents, who ill-conceal their pleasure at their daughter's good fortune in getting a husband so well-to-do), Fanny herself comes to be "set right" with the world. She tells Alan the affair between them was as casual on her part as on his and that he is far from being her ideal man. In fact, she won't have him. The play is a much broader presentation of the conventions of the sexes as the English see them than is "The Eldest Son," by John Galsworthy, in which almost the same situation is treated. (Luce.)

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.
\$1.35 net. Houghton Mifflin Co.

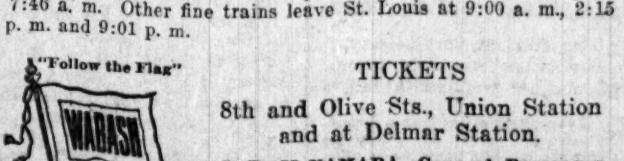
**What this steel club car offers!**

An evening luncheon and breakfast Service. The finest kind of club easy chairs for reading. A separate lounge fitted compartment for game playing. In short, every opportunity for rest, recreation and refreshment. This car is on the 11:31 p. m. train via

Wabash to Kansas City

(Leaves Delmar Station 11:46 p. m.), arriving Kansas City at 7:46 a. m. Other fine train leave St. Louis 9:00 a. m., 2:15 p. m. and 9:01 p. m.

TICKETS
8th and Olive Sts., Union Station and at Delmar Station.
J. D. McNAMARA, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis Mo.

**Two Features to Make You THINK!****St. Louis Without a Mayor**

Last Sunday you read in the Post-Dispatch the suggestions of an expert as to what St. Louis should have in its new charter. Now, tomorrow, another expert explains a new plan equally interesting, one detail of which would be the abolition of a Mayor by election and the appointment of what might be called a general manager. There are many other suggestions which later this expert is going to urge on the Board of Freeholders in person. As a good citizen you should read and weigh the merits of the plan outlined

No. 1.**Why War Should Be Impossible**

"The Human Slaughter House," an amazing book, now suppressed, has aroused Germany by its terrific indictment of war. The Sunday Post-Dispatch, tomorrow, will print some of the most impressive sections of this work, which portrayed vividly all the inhumanities and barbarities of modern conflict.

Eight Pages for Your Entertainment

The Greatest Cattle Drive in History; plans made to take 1000 head from San Antonio to the San Francisco Exposition.

Charmed Life of the King of Spain; eight attempts to destroy Spain's ruler by bomb and bullet.

Theodore Roosevelt's own story of his life; some of his experiences with political gangs, published by special arrangement with The Outlook.

"How I Won and Lost \$500,000 gambling," by Florenz Ziegfeld Jr., the noted theatrical producer.

Pensioned Civil War Soldier a Woman; went through three years' campaigning to old age, only to have secret revealed by auto accident.

Four Pages to Make You Laugh

Hawkshaw, the Detective. Here's the newest comic to get the public's fancy—a real detective story in burlesque. Then, "Those Kids Next Door" lose their dog and "Smarter Pop doesn't care a rap; The Newlyweds' Snookums shows a lively interest in art and a pot of red paint, Buddy's Baby Sister doesn't get a spanking after all, and Mr. Hubby has a perfectly dreadful time with the children while his wife's away. There's many a laugh for you and the youngsters in the Sunday Post-Dispatch Funny side tomorrow.

Four Pages of Pictures

Snapshots of St. Louis fashionables at the marriage of Miss Edwina Thornburgh to Sir Wilfrid Peck of London; of the King of Montenegro triumphantly entering the city of Scutari, which later he had to give up to the Powers of Europe; the dedication of the Carl Schurz memorial in New York; unusual snapshots of Vincent Astor and Alfred G. Vanderbilt; Orville Wright's first aeroplane flight since his brother's death; and a dozen other views here, there and everywhere collected and printed in the Sunday Post-Dispatch Picture Section tomorrow.

It's the part of wisdom to Order Your Copy Today

SENATE PUTS 29 TARIFF QUERIES TO MANUFACTURERS

Sixteen Questions Proposed by La Follette Also to Be Sent Out by Democrats.

BUSINESS FACTS WANTED

Report of Bill Not Final Action on Duty Measure Will Be Delayed for Answers.

Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, May 24.—Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has made public a list of 29 questions relating to the tariff, prepared by majority members of the committee, which will be sent to manufacturers of the country. To avert any clash over this action in the Senate, the majority will send with its list the original 16 questions proposed by Senator La Follette, although most of his are incorporated in the majority list.

The other questions are as follows:

"What part of your production do you export; to what countries and in what quantities and values, and what rates of duty are paid at the several foreign ports?

"Are you interested in any other concern exporting this commodity? If so, give name, amount of product exported and the actual selling price of this product here and abroad.

"What were the wholesale prices charged by you and by any concern in which you are interested for this commodity in the domestic market and what were the prices charged when sold in foreign markets during January, April, July, October, 1912, and in January, 1913?

"What was the cost of transportation of your product from your factory to the principal foreign markets, giving the names of markets for the same periods specified?

"What country or countries are your chief competitors in the foreign markets to which you export?

Tariff Differential.

"Is there a tariff differential for or against you in any of the countries to which you export this commodity? If so, what is the amount or such differential? What rates of duty have you paid?

"How many concerns are engaged in the manufacture or production of this commodity in this country and who are the principal producers?

"Are any of these producers organized into trust or combination to control the price or output, or for any other purpose, and have you any connection or interests, directly or indirectly, in such trust or combination?

"What proportion of the production of this commodity in this country is produced by your trust? What proportion by the independent producers?

"Is there any difference in the price charged for this product in the domestic market by the independent producer and the trust producer?

"What were your wholesale prices in a factory of this commodity sold in the United States during January, April, July and October, 1912, and in January, 1913?

"What were your wholesale prices of this commodity f. o. b. factory for export in foreign countries during the same periods?

Cost of Production.

"What was the cost of production in your plants per unit of your product for the fiscal years 1910 and 1912? Give cost of materials, labor, overhead charges and depreciation charges in separate items, and as much detail as possible. In this connection, give capitalization, amount of common stock, preferred stock and amount of bonds issued; amount of actual cash or its equivalent in property received in consideration of stocks and bonds; rate of dividend paid on preferred stocks and common stock, and rate of interest borne by bonds for the last 10 years; how much of your earnings for each of the years 1910, 1911, 1912 have been credited to surplus and how much devoted to additions to the plant; salaries paid during each of the foregoing years to each of your principal officials; statements of assets and liabilities, 1910, 1911 and 1912, and comparative balance sheets for these years.

Give value for which the property shown in the above statement of assets and liabilities was assessed for taxation in 1910 and transcript of your tax bill for January, April, July, October, 1912 and January, 1913.

Wages Paid For Year.

"State amount of wages paid per annum for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, and total value per annum of your product for the same years and the character, quality and age of the machinery used in manufacturing your product.

"What is total cost of production per unit of the same products as yours in competing countries?

"What is the percentage of labor cost to the total cost of a unit of product in competing countries?

"Give cost of transportation from your factory to the principal markets in this country, naming the markets.

"What is the cost of transportation from the principal points of production in competing countries to the markets of this country?

"What part of the duty under the tariff law represents your manufacturer?

Interest in Protection.

"Have you a pecuniary interest in the maintenance of a high tariff on this commodity?"

Those questions proposed by Senator La Follette which are omitted from the majority list relate to the amount of production and the amount of the consumption of the commodity in this country; ruling market prices in this and competing countries, and "what part of the existing duty represents the difference in the cost of production between this and competing foreign countries."

LITTLE GIRL WHO WILL DANCE TO HELP BABIES



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Post-Dispatch Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund:

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Herewith find my contribution of \$5 to aid the good work.

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TRIPLE ALLIANCE TO SAVE BABIES NEEDS YOUR HELP

Pure Milk Commission, King's Daughters and Trained Nurses Ready for Rescue Work.

SAVE THE BABIES!

Twenty Dollars will save the life of one baby by giving it pure modified milk. **EVERY DOLLAR HELPS.**

UNEMPLOYED MAN DRINKS ACID WHEN HORSE IS STOLEN

St. Louis County Man Gives Up to Discouragement When Loss Follows Idleness.

Henry Schollmann, a carpenter living at Matteson, St. Louis County, is reported to be dying Saturday from the effects of acid he drank after his horse and wagon had been stolen in Luxembourg Thursday night.

Schollmann had been out of work for several months. He left home Wednesday telling his wife he would not return until he had found employment. Wednesday and Thursday brought no result and Thursday night he stopped his horse in front of a saloon and went inside to talk with friends.

Half an hour later he found that his horse and wagon were gone. He went to the home of his friend, Joseph David. "I have lost all my horse and wagon," he said, "and if I do not find them I am going to kill myself."

David went with him to look for the horse and wagon. They searched late Thursday night, but found no clue. They started Friday morning to renew the search. David suggested that the thief be reported to the police. Schollmann said he was too tired to go to the police station and asked David to go. While David was gone, Schollmann, in a fit of impatience, swallowed acid from a tinner's shop and swallowed it at David's home. David called Dr. B. E. Tate, but the physician said there was no chance to save his life.

MAN IN AUTO ACCIDENT DIES IN CITY HOSPITAL

Frederick Lahmann, Who Declined to Have Motor Owner Arrested, Succumbs to Injuries.

The police Saturday were informed of the death of Frederick Lahmann, 44 years old, laborer, 1124 Madison street, who was dumped out of the buggy of George E. Ebeling, 1321 Wright street, at Grand Avenue and 11th avenue, early in the morning of May 18, when the buggy was struck by an automobile owned and operated by Charles J. Young of 4523 Westminster place.

Lahmann died at the city hospital. Lahmann was driving the buggy which was struck in the rear. He declined to have Young arrested.

Plan to Oust Chairman Burnes.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A number of leading Republicans of the State strongly favored the removal of William Barnes Jr. as chairman of the State Committee, in speeches at a secret conference and dinner, attended, among others, it was given out, by a majority of the members of the State Committee, held at the Republican Club.

You Need Your Health every night now. Slay well—Drink Sparkling

White Rock Water
You'll avoid many diseases which lurk in ordinary drinking water.

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PASTOR ON RETURN TO ST. LOUIS FOR LECTURE



"THE PIPER" OF HAMELIN TOWN A ST. LOUIS GIRL

Miss Anita Gaebler Impersonates Him in Pretty Dance-Play Retelling Old Legend.

By RILEY D. SAUNDERS.

"THE PIPER," a spectacular dance-play written by Rosaline Mahler Pufesel and arranged and staged under the personal direction of Jacob Mahler, was presented before a big and brilliant audience at the Victoria Theater on Friday evening and its performance repeated Saturday afternoon.

It proved to be a beautiful exhibition of graceful and most charming by little children, at whose head was a group of young girls in the first bloom of pretty maidhood, and there was just enough of the ancient legend of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" in its story to link into a dramatic sequence its many dancing features.

So graceful and pleasing was the little play, and so creditable was the work of the youthful company, that the house rang almost continually with well merited applause and a great triumph was scored. Mrs. Pufesel and Mr. Mahler alternated in directing the performance, the former devoting his effort to the interpretative dances, and the musical portion was arranged and conducted by Mr. Maxwell Goldman, under whose leadership a special orchestra acquitted itself with high honor.

The picturesque scene-settings of the play's two acts showed respectively a charming "bit" of old Hamelin Town, with a quaint windmill in the background, and an effectively blended view of the mountain-and-lake country to which the Pied Piper lured the children of Hamelin when that town's burgomaster refused to pay him his stipulated reward for ridding the village of its plague of rats. The costumes called for in the story and the various dances were uncommonly colorful and artistic.

Play's Cast and Ballet.

The cast of players included Miss Anita Gaebler as The Piper; Edmund J. Marx Jr. as the Burgomaster; Miss Carrie Belle Atkins as Gretchen, his wife; Melvin Levil as Hans, Miss Katherine Scott as Wilhelmina; Miss Elizabeth Parker as Lousa, his sweetheart, and Miss Viola Wolfert as The Chimney.

The ballet participants, appearing during the play's two acts showed respectively a charming "bit" of old Hamelin Town, with a quaint windmill in the background, and an effectively blended view of the mountain-and-lake country to which the Pied Piper lured the children of Hamelin when that town's burgomaster refused to pay him his stipulated reward for ridding the village of its plague of rats. The costumes called for in the story and the various dances were uncommonly colorful and artistic.

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A ST. LOUIS CHARTER OUTLINED BY A MUNICIPAL EXPERT

Written for the Post-Dispatch
By FRANK PUTNAM,
Author of "City Government in Europe."

It is really necessary that a city's charter shall cover in detail every minutest feature of municipal organization and administration?

Or is the fact that most American city charters do attempt this due to their having invariably been drafted by lawyers?

How many of the citizen-stockholders of the city of St. Louis have ever read the city's charter?

How many of those who have read it can honestly say they remember one-hundredth part of its provisions, or even grasped its essential meaning?

Very few, probably.

Yet, is there any reason why the charter of this city, declaring its organic purposes and powers, might not be so briefly and so clearly stated that any man or woman possessing a common school education can understand it?

We Americans are strong on written constitutions. A city's charter is its constitution—its grant of working authority from the sovereign State. We like to attempt to provide, in our written constitutions, for every possible contingency, present and future—forgetting that the future will certainly evolve new contingencies, new needs, which we cannot possibly forecast.

It seems to me the German cities, with their brief, succinct charters, confined to a general statement of purposes and powers, manifest more wisdom than our long, dry, highly technical, infinitely detailed city charters, just as the German city governments infinitely surpass our city governments in procuring for their citizen-stockholders security of life, health and property.

One point which Mayor Kiel made in his address to the Freeholders Wednesday afternoon apparently was not noted by the newspaper men present to report the meeting. It was, in my opinion, a point well worth consideration—perhaps more so than anything else that was said on that occasion. The Mayor said, in substance, that while he approved of employing technically trained men to do expert work in city departments, he none the less believed would be disastrous to confide entire responsibility for a city government to men of that class. He believed the best government would be obtained where the special knowledge of technically trained experts could be combined with, even subordinated to, the shrewd common sense of just average men coming directly from the masses of the people and presumptively well acquainted with the desires of the masses.

Mayor Kiel stated as his belief precisely what the German cities have worked out in practice, with results far beyond any obtained by city administrators in other countries.

In my own remarks to the Freeholders I laid down some rough main outlines for a charter which would make its possessor a free and efficient business institution. In shaping those outlines I drew upon my study of the German, the British and the American municipal systems, adopting, so far as the circumstances of St. Louis will permit, the most successful features of each system, and blending them into a whole attainable, if desired, by St. Louis or any other American city that is eager to exchange its political management of city hall for business management in each case.

The City of Houston, whose progressive spirit enabled me to make a study of German and British city governments, will, I am sure, approve me in placing at the service of our big sister municipality, St. Louis, now that St. Louis is preparing to modernize her charter, any facts in my possession which may be of service here. Merely as a suggestion, then, and in order to bring out discussion which may prove helpful, I have ventured to reduce to writing, to be spread before the Post-Dispatch's big army of readers, my suggestions for a city charter which should state the city's organic purposes and powers, and stop there; which should be so simple in form that all can understand it, and which should make the city government free to bring St. Louis' municipal management up to a level with that of the world's most progressive cities.

Here it is:

ARTICLE I.

Corporate Name, Powers and Boundary. Section 1. The inhabitants of all that district of territory embraced within the limits prescribed in the next succeeding section shall be and continue a body corporate by the name and style of "The City of St. Louis," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, shall sue and be sued, shall and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity, and in all actions whatsoever.

The City of St. Louis shall have power to acquire by gift, purchase or condemnation property within or without the city's limits, and to hold and improve the same for social uses, to wit: To inter or cremate the dead; to provide highways, parks and playgrounds; to establish schools, hospitals, courts, reformatory, jails, baths, theaters, operas, restaurants, cafes, savings banks, employment agencies, pawnshops and other public institutions; to create and enforce a plan of city development designed to procure for all the citizens the maximum of health, comfort and beauty, and to prevent fluctuations in land values; to provide sites for new residential and industrial additions to the city, and to build and sell or rent cottages and tenements thereon; to maintain and operate steam and electric railroads, ferries, wharves, warehouses, bridges, river and railroad terminals, gas and electric light and power manufacturers, and any other public services.

The city shall have power to acquire, by gift, purchase or condemnation, all of the public utility properties now operating within its limits under private ownership. The city shall have power to pay for such properties, when taken into municipal ownership, with the proceeds of the sale of bonds issued by the city upon the property so taken over; or with the proceeds of the sale of bonds of the city voted for that purpose, or by a combination of both methods as the city government (hereinafter defined) may determine; provided, that such acquisition of public utility properties by the city from private ownership must

first be submitted to a vote of the people for approval or disapproval, with a plain statement of the replacement value of the property to be taken, the price to be paid for it by the city, and the terms of the purchase.

Section 2—Corporate Limits and Boundaries. As defined in the existing charter, except that ward lines are abolished.)

ARTICLE II.

Organization of the City Government.

Section 1. The elective officers of the City of St. Louis shall be a Mayor and 12 Councilmen, all to be chosen in a nonpartisan primary from the city at large.

The Mayor shall be elected for a term of six years; he shall be eligible to one or more reelections; he shall be paid a salary of \$25,000 a year; he shall be the chief executive officer of the city and shall devote his whole time to its service.

The Councilmen shall be elected for terms of six years; provided, that of the 12 Councilmen first chosen four shall serve six-year terms, four shall serve four-year terms and four shall serve two-year terms; and that thereafter four, or one-third of the whole number of Councilmen, shall be elected every two years, for six-year terms. Each Councilman shall be paid a salary of \$6000 a year and shall be required to devote his whole time to the city's service.

The Council shall appoint its own committees, each committed to have direct supervision of one or more departments of the city's administrative departments.

The Mayor shall appoint, on recommendation of Council committees, charged with supervision of such departments, the active executive heads of all departments of the city's business, excepting only the Department of Public Education as hereinabove provided. These appointments shall not require to be confirmed by the Council as a whole.

It shall be the duty of the City Council, first to be chosen under this charter, to establish by ordinance within six months from the date of their taking office a City Civil Service Commission.

It shall be the duty of this commission thereafter, as speedily as possible, to establish all departmental and other non-elective officers and employees of the city on the merit system basis; and thereafter all appointments to and removals from the departmental and other city services, excepting only the active executive head of each such department, shall be made only under the merit system.

The Council shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to employ at the head of each city department the best qualified expert manager who can be found for the place, whether he be a resident of St. Louis or not, and the Council shall have power to fix the salary of such heads of departments in accordance with the facts governing in each case.

The Council shall have the power to make and enact all necessary rules, regulations and ordinances for the government of the city, for the administration of its public services and institutions; for the regulation of privately owned public utilities; for the collection and disbursement of municipal revenues, and for all other purposes, not inconsistent with the general laws of the Constitution of the State of Missouri; provided, that all ordinances, rules and regulations enacted and made under the last preceding charter of the City of St. Louis shall be and continue in force until repealed, amended or rescinded in accordance with the terms of this charter.

Section 2. The Mayor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the Council as a whole, a Board of Public Education to consist of seven members. It shall be the duty of the Council to define by ordinance the terms of office, the salaries, if any, and the duties of the members of the Board of Education.

Section 3. (Providing for the initiative and referendum applying to municipal legislation, and the recall applying to all elective officers of the city.)

ARTICLE III.

Amendments to This Charter. Section 1. Amendments to this charter may be proposed either by petition of 15 per cent of the qualified voters of the City of St. Louis, addressed to the City Council; or on the Council's own initiative, and when proposed must be submitted separately to a vote of the people.

The foregoing plan of government blends (as in the German cities), the group of technically trained experts, heads of departments, with the group of councilmen coming direct from the people, selected by the people for their sound sense and progressive spirit, and presumably acquainted with the wishes of the people. In this particular the plan meets the wise demand of Mayor Kiel for a mixture of technical skill with honest practical judgment and touch with local sentiment.

The plan adopts the best features of British city government, i.e., the centering of all policy-making authority, and of responsibility for selection of expert departmental chiefs, in the Council; it follows the British system in providing for constant supervision of departmental work by Council committees.

It relieves the Mayor-General Manager from the time-wasting task of making appointments, except formally as the agency of the Council committee; it does not contemplate his taking any part in legislation; it leaves him, in short, wholly free to give his time and energy to executive tasks, procuring best possible results from the municipal machinery under his general command.

There are two kinds or systems of city government in America—the Federal system, with its elected Mayor, two-chambered Assembly and its long list of elective administrative officers—and the commission system, with only five elective officers, a Mayor and four Commissioners, who combine legislative and executive functions.

The plan outlined above borrows from both, and from the best expression of the American genius for affairs—the chartered business corporation. It fails to provide for a Mayor-General Manager to be employed, like departmental heads, by the Council Board of Directors, only because the Constitution of the State of Missouri, I am informed, requires that this city in framing a new charter, shall provide for the election by the people of a chief executive, and at least one legislative body. I believe the German plan, of hiring a Mayor wherever the best man can be found, just as big

bank or a railroad hires its general manager, is better than the plan of popular election of this officer, and I believe in due time our American cities will adopt the former method.

The plan meets the demand of the short ballot advocates, since, in no year would the voter be required to select more than five elective officers—a Mayor and four Councilmen; it concentrates authority and responsibility, like the commission system; it holds out hope to the advocates of civil service that municipal offices may cease to be the spoils of professional politicians, and that the public service may, in due time, become as efficient in all its parts as the best managed private business institution. Above all, it frees the city, as the people's business house, to undertake a wide range of communal enterprises which the experience of old world cities, and some in our own country, have proved can be, and ought to be conducted by municipal governments for the social good, rather than by private companies for the profit of a few stockholders.

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A MIRACLE IN MONTMARTRE

TRICOTRIN, the resourceful, being possessed of a great secret, induces D'Esterre to save the lives of his friends Lajeunie and Pitou.

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BY LEONARD MERRICK.

PART I.

LAJEUNIE, the luckless novelist, went to Pitou, the unrecognized composer, saying, "I have a superb scenario for a revue. Let us join forces! I promise you we shall make a fortune; we shall exchange our attics for first floors of fashion, and be wealthy enough to wear sable overcoats and Panama hats at the same time." In ordinary circumstances, of course, Pitou would have collaborated only with Tricotrin, but Tricotrin was just then engrossed by a tragedy in blank verse and seven acts, and he said to them, "Make a fortune together by all means, my comrades! I should be unreasonable if I raised objections, having rich friends."

According to the pair worked like rats of brigandage, and, after vicissitudes innumerable, "Patatras" was practically accepted at La Coupe. The manager even hinted that Diane d'Esterre might be seen in the leading part. La Coupe, and D'Esterre! Pitou and Lajeunie could scarcely credit their ears. To be sure, she was no actress, and her voice was rather unpleasant, and she would probably want everything rewritten 15 times before it satisfied her; but she was a beautiful woman, and Paris paid to look at her when she graced a stage; and she had just ruined Prince Czernowitz, which gave her an additional value. "Upon my word," gasped Pitou, "our luck seems as incredible, my dear Lajeunie, as the plot of any of our own novels! Come and have a drink!"

"I feel like Rudolphe at the end of 'La Vie de Boheme,'" he confided to Tricotrin in their garret one winter's night, as they went upstairs to their beds. "Now that the days of poverty are past, I recall them with something like regret. The shock of the laundress' totals, the longer dinners at the Faisan d'Or—these things have a fascination now that I part from them. I do not wish to sound ungrateful, but I cannot help wondering if my millions will impair the taste of life to me."

"To me they will make it taste much better," said Tricotrin, "for I shall have somebody to borrow money from, and I shall get enough blankets. Ale, how cold I am! Besides, you need not lose touch with Montmartre because you are celebrated—you can invite us all to your magnificent abode. Also, you can dine at the Faisan still, if sentiment pulls you that way."

"I shall certainly dine there," averred Pitou. "And I shall buy a house for my parents, with a peacock and some deer on the lawn. At the same time, a triumph is not the failure of the old affection, but the heart—the soul of the old affection, the old greeting on my presence. I see Madame apologetic for the cuisine, instead of reminding me that my credit is exhausted, and the waiter polishing my glass. Instead of indicating the cheapest item on the menu. Such changes hurt!" He was much moved. "A fortune is not everything," he sighed, forgetting that his pockets were as empty as his stomach. "Poverty yielded joys which I no longer know."

The poet embraced him with emotion. "I rejoice to find that fame has not spoiled your nature," he cried; and he too, forgot the empty pockets, and that the contract from La Coupe had yet to come. "Yes, we had hard times together, you and I, and I am still a nobody; but we shall be chums as long as we live. I feel that you can unbosom yourself to me, the poor bohemian, more freely than to any immortal with whom you hobnob in scenes of splendor."

"Oh, indeed, indeed," assented Pitou, weeping copiously, and getting between his raised sheets. "You are as dear to me now as in the days of our stringiness. I should curse my affluence if it made you doubt that! Good night, my brother! God bless you."

Half an hour crept by.

"Gustave!"

"Eh bien?" said Tricotrin, looking toward the other bed. "Not asleep yet?"

"I cannot sleep—hunger is gnawing at me."

"Ah, what a relentless realist is this hunger," complained the poet, "how it destroys one's illusions!"

"There nothing to eat in the attic?"

"Not a crumb—I am ravenous myself. But I recall a broken cigarette in my waistcoat pocket; let us eat it in halves!"

They strove, shivering, to appear their pangs by slow whiffs of a cigar, and while they sipped in this unsatisfactory fashion there came an impetuous knocking at the street door.

"It must be that La Coupe has sent you a sack of gold to go on with," Tricotrin opined. "Put your head out and see!"

"It is Lajeunie," announced the composer, withdrawing from the window with chattering teeth. "What the devil can he want? I suppose I must go down and let him in."

"Perhaps we can get some more cigarettes from him," said Tricotrin; "it might have been worse."

But when the novelist appeared, the frown he stammered was, "Give me a cigarette, one of you fellows, or I shall die!"

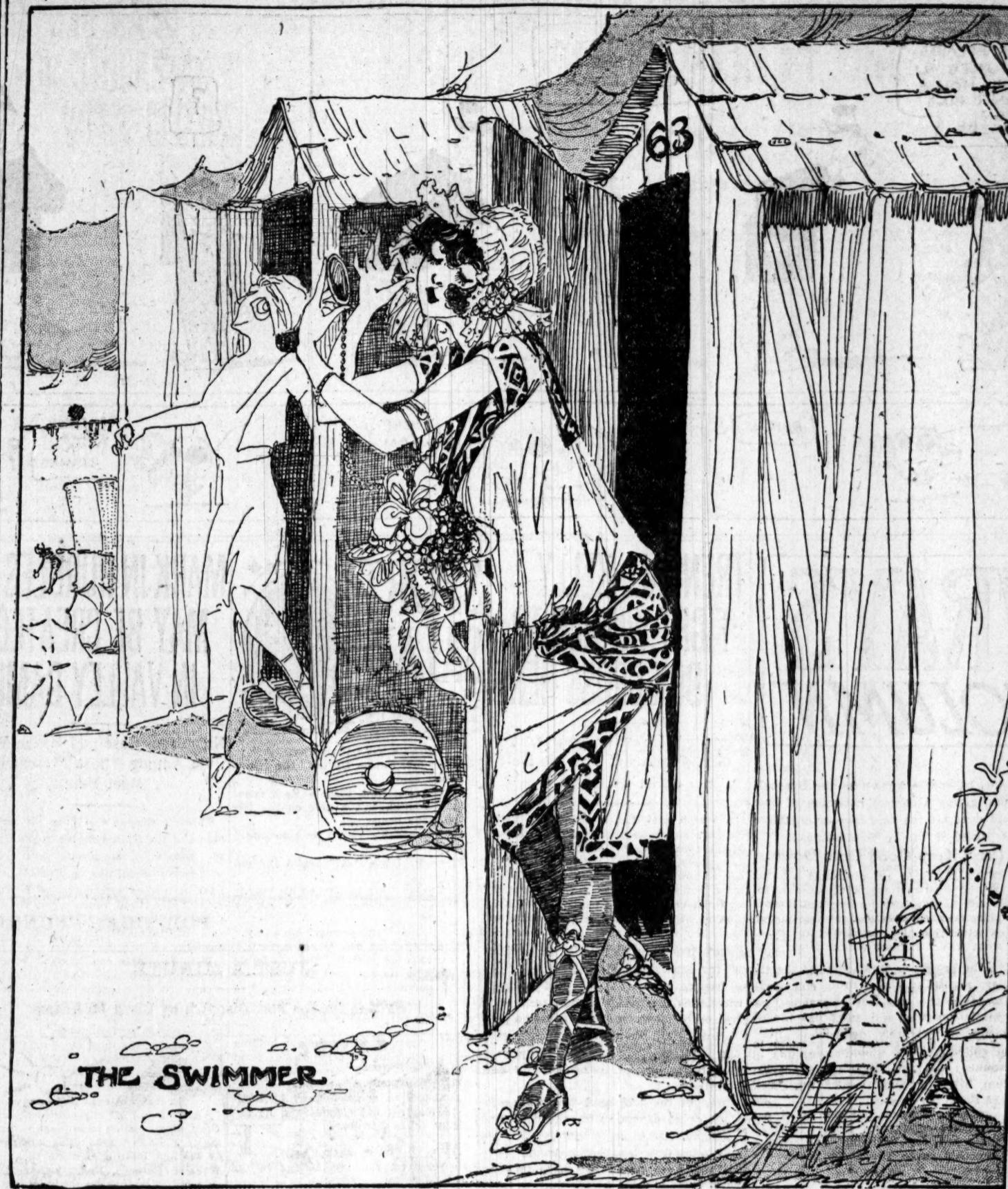
"We then dictate your last will to us!" returned Pitou. "Do you come here under the impression that the house is a tobacco-concert? What is the matter with you, what is up?"

"For three hours," snuffed Lajeunie who looked half frozen and kept shivering violently, "for three hours I have been pacing the streets questioning whether I should break the news to you tonight or not. In one moment I told

DIVERSIONS OF A DEBUTANTE

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By MARGUERITE MARTYN

—Today She Sings the Delights of Swimming.



"SWIMMING is such glorious exercise," says the Dubutante, "so fine for the lungs and limbs. Oh yes, I find it so. The danger and daring of it are perfectly fascinating. Risks?"

FOLK WHO WRITE
OUR BEST STORIES

VELYN VAN BUREN, author of "Pippin," is an actress whose wider stage experience has been gained in London. Hence her familiarity with the streets and places of that city. Nevertheless, she was born in Michigan and made her debut in "The Cowgirl and the Lady" in Nat Goodwin's company in New York.

The books of Sir Gilbert Parker's boyhood reading were Shakespeare, "David Copperfield," "The Heart of Midlothian," Macaulay's "History of England," Kinglake's "Bothen," Carlyle's "French Revolution."

Gene Stratton-Porter, author of "Rocky," and "The Girl of the Limberlost," has an English sparrow trained to pretty much everything but talk.

Zane Grey, author of "Riders of the Purple Sage," has a tarpon record in Florida. His fish ran four and a half inches over six feet.

Beth Ellis, who has just brought out "The King's Blue Riband," was moved to authorship at the tender age of ten. "I had a governess," she says, "who forbade me to write, because she thought it made me inaccurate and untruthful; consequently, I wrote secretly and hid my compositions under my bedroom carpet, where they were discovered at spring-cleaning time, to my great undoing."

One and the same year has just brought to Mrs. Olive Higgins Prouty the birth of her first baby and the publication of her first book, "Bobbie, General Manager."

Mrs. Anna Coleman Ladd, author of "The Candid Adventurer," is well known as a sculptor. One of her most notable works is "The Water Sprites," which she made for the gardens of the estate of Mrs. E. S. Grew at West Muncaster, Mass.

The sprites are seen playing in the spray, which comes from the fountain beneath them. The lower figures lean backward, balancing delicately, and supporting the upper figures, which has one foot on the shoulder of the lower, and the other in his hand. Mrs.

Ladd achieved this splendid piece by using as models two acrobats, who posed through days and days of strenuous labor, holding the position only 20 seconds at a time.

"When Tricotrin thinks that he is living in 'The Three Musketeers' it is useless to try to pump him," said Pitou: "let us content ourselves with what we are told! Is it not enough? Our fate is in D'Esterre's hands, and he is in a position to ask a favor of her. What more can we want?"

But he could not resist putting a question on his own account after Lajeunie had skipped downstairs.

"Gustave, why did you never mention to me that you knew D'Esterre?"

"Moral! how often must I say that?—that son episode in your career gave you a slighting her consideration?"

"Because, by doing so, I should have both violated a confidence, and reopened a wound which still burns," said Tricotrin, more like Athos than ever. "Only the urgency of your need, my comrade, could induce me to take the course that I project! Now let me sleep, for tomorrow I must have all my wits."

"Well," said Lajeunie, "I have too much respect for your wishes to show

To Be Concluded in the Post-Dispatch on Monday.

Yes, there are some. But with your trusty vanity cases ever at your side the most serious of them are averted."

HOW TO CHOOSE
YOUR OCCUPATION

BEING a chauffeur requires coolness, tact, sobriety, strength and training.

By CELIA K. HUSIK.

THE management of an automobile is at once a very serious and very responsible business. While the work of driving a car is comparatively simple, the man who drives it must be sure that he possesses the proper qualifications for the work.

First and foremost is the question of the man who wants to be a chauffeur must be able to remain calm, cool and collected under the most trying circumstances. So, too, the chauffeur should never touch alcohol in any of its forms. About alcohol there are no two ways for the driver of a car. He must either leave alcohol alone or else he must let some one else drive a car. The two can never go together. Absolute abstinence must be observed.

A strong physical constitution, taste for mechanics and mechanics, a quick eye that sees at a long distance and a good hearing, all are very essential for the man who wants to succeed as a chauffeur. Also, a chauffeur must have a man of good judgment and tact to decide what to do when urgent circumstances for quick action arise. With that he must also be very careful and never allow himself to become reckless.

Anyone can learn this business either by taking a course at a school for chauffeurs or by working with a first-class licensed man. After a thorough training an examination must be passed to obtain a license.

A chauffeur in a private family receives \$40 per month and up with room, board, uniform and other incidental expenses. A reliable man can sometimes work himself up to \$60 per month and even more.

Then there is the driver of an automobile truck who may receive from \$20 to \$30 per week. Of course this latter position is a day employment, and, like the average occupation, does not provide board or lodging.

A chauffeur may also work for one of the taxicab companies. Here he will receive both pay and commission. Or if he desires he can purchase a cab and run it on his own account. Taxicabs may be bought on the installment plan, so much down and a mortgage for the rest. In this way a man can develop a business of his own and pocket all the earning himself.

Before deciding to become a chauffeur be sure that you have the necessary qualifications. A good strong physique, a quick eye, good hearing, good judgment, carefulness, ability as a mechanic. Those with the ability to abstain from drink should insure your nerves or working with a first-class licensed man. After a thorough training an examination must be passed to obtain a license.

A chauffeur in a private family receives \$40 per month and up with room, board, uniform and other incidental expenses. A reliable man can sometimes work himself up to \$60 per month and even more.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision for over 20 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

HOW THE FLY MULTIPLIES

A STOUNDING fecundity of man's greatest enemy, who carries the germs of the worst diseases.

SUPPOSE for a minute you left your house with two flies in it, with sufficient provender for these two and their children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and the rest of the descendants. When you returned at the end of the summer you would find five trillions, five hundred ninety-nine billion and seven hundred twenty millions—5,987,290,000,000 little pests swarming through your home. One could swat all day, after day and week after week, and still make but a small impression on this rapidly increasing horde. You must keep in mind that one swat in the beginning of the open season for fly-hunting saves trillions of potential swats.

The important point of the campaign against flies is to catch them early in the spring before they get a start.

Flies, as you well know now, because of the campaign of education that has been waged, carry germs. In their little traveling bags they carry malaria germs, typhoid, infantile paralysis and other deadly microbes. The flies that arrive with the early spring may bring infection into your house as well as the swarms that comes later, and it does little good to lock the stables after the horse is gone. If one's tiny girl sickens because the early arrivals brought the germs of disease with them, you could not console yourself with waging war on the rest of the summer.

The Federal Public Health Service thinks that a fly is more dangerous than a razor-sharp or a lion; it is almost the deadliest animal alive. This fact that people to a great extent have learned within recent years, is not admitted by everyone. Most country women will confess that a fly is unpleasant—lights on granddad's bald head, he wakes the baby, and he wades in the strawberry jam, but some of the old-fashioned farm women think that is the limit of his evil deeds.

All in all, the most satisfactory method is the sticky fly paper. It catches the germs on the flies' feet as well as the flies themselves. It can be placed on tables, chairs and window ledges out of reach of dogs, cats and rats. Even if the cat does wade into it you can get the satisfaction of a hearty laugh out of it.

In fighting flies as in many other things, prevention is far better than cure. In this case prevention is not only better but easier.

Don't let the flies get started on the early birds. Swat 'em, poison 'em, imprison them on fly paper, but do early."—Woman's World for June.

Love and Courtesy

Written for the Post-Dispatch

By BETTY VINCENT.

Should She Tell?

B. H. writes: "I am engaged to a young man who says he loves me most because I am sensible and have not allowed other men to kiss me. Once before I knew my fiance, in a spirit of mischief I did permit one other man to kiss me. Ought I to confess to the man I am to marry?"

No, for you were indiscreet, not wicked, and you would make your fiance unhappy to no purpose.

He Is Too Old.

M. H. writes: "I am a girl of 17 in love with a man of 35, who is very anxious that I should marry him. But my friends say that the difference in years will make us unhappy. What shall I do?"

Wait. You're too young to marry any one now.

Street Corner Meetings.

F. S. writes: "I have been calling on a girl every week for six months to take her to the show. But lately it has become impossible for me to call at her house, and she refuses to meet me downtown. Is it improper for her to do this?"

It is not co-ventional, but, if she is the girl's parents don't object, and she will.

No, I don't. Wait till you're through.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision for over 20 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paracordic, Dr. G. and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Cocaine, Morphine nor other Narcotic drugs. It destroys Worms and cures Fevers, etc. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrheas. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The CORTLAND COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Upon Post-Dispatch Wants to provide for those who are capable, painstaking and energetic to be your employer.

It's Time to Strike When the Iron, but Not When Your Temper Is Hot

MR. SHORT SPORT: He must be a big cheese if he can afford to keep eleven mice

By Jean Knott



FEDERAL LEAGUE HAS MADE MONEY; HERE TO REMAIN
—PRES. STEININGER.

St. Louis Club Came Back With a Bigger Bank Roll Than It Took on Trip.



TRENDALL-KELLY FIGHT WINNER TO BOX CROSS HERE

Provided, However, New Yorker Gets \$1200 and That No Decision Be Given.

A match with Leach Cross, the New Yorker, has been promised the winner of the bout between Harry Trendall and Leo Kelly, the local lightweights who are to provide the feature bout of the show before members of the National A. C. at the Coliseum next Wednesday.

Sam Wallach, brother and manager of Leach Cross, wires he has not accepted the proposition made to meet Trendall. Carl Zork, who is acting for the Crosses in St. Louis, wired an offer of \$1000, or 27½ per cent. Sam Wallach wired back that Leach would meet Trendall at any date early in June suitable to the club in St. Louis for \$1000, or 30 per cent of the club, with expenses for the three, the money to be paid before Leach went in the ring.

He added it would have to be stipulated in the articles and announced from the ring that there should be no decision.

Cross had a big lapse of memory following his bout with Trendall here. On his return to New York he told the newspapers and his friends that he had beaten Trendall. Referee Harry Sharpe awarded a private verdict to the St. Louis boy.

Cross said that he wasn't compelled to exert himself and had plenty to spare after trouncing Trendall.

Kelly's friends believe that he will defeat Trendall this time. They point to the fact that in the first two meetings between the pair Kelly ran second but managed to hold the pride of the Patch to a draw in their third mixup.

Boxer Defeats Soldier Kearns.

George Rodel, the Bear boy, and his wife hope, showed some class in his bout with Soldier Kearns at New York Friday night, outpointing his opponent in eight out of the ten rounds.

Milan's base stealing is all the more remarkable. It means that he is hitting more sacks although "getting on" less frequently than at this time last season.

Milan's Great Performance.

But since that time the porridge has cooled. Many a cold draft has blown on it. The organization had neither recognition, voice nor representation at any of the baseball councils. Its president was discredited and reduced to the weak substitute of writing letters—attacking a windmill with a pen point.

A competent chance Dave had to help the player!

Fultz and his body has become a laughing stock instead of a help and the players are quitting it.

Room for a Union.

YET, in good hands, there is room for a players' union. There are many minor injustices being done in baseball, one of which is the failure of the powers to permit the appointment of a representative of the men on the National Commission.

But it will take a strong man to handle the situation—a Ban Johnson with a big stick and T. R. Butt in methods, to get a hearing. Parliamentary debates will never do more than make a magnate grin placidly.

A Game of Freeze Out.

But since that time the porridge has cooled. Many a cold draft has blown on it. The organization had neither recognition, voice nor representation at any of the baseball councils. Its president was discredited and reduced to the weak substitute of writing letters—attacking a windmill with a pen point.

A competent chance Dave had to help the player!

Fultz and his body has become a laughing stock instead of a help and the players are quitting it.

Bad for Team Play.

BUT, fur, us, give us the boy that the lad that's watching his percentages. Cogs of a machine cannot help the ensemble best by going off at individual tangents.

Ty Cobb Will Show Here Today for First Time Since 1912 Race

Ban B. Remits \$25 Fine and Nunamaker Remains With McAleer's Champs

Leslie Nunamaker, the strapping Red Sox catcher who threatened to quit baseball while in St. Louis last week because he was fined \$25 by Ban Johnson for his share in the alleged free-for-all fight between Cleveland and Boston players, is back on the job again. His game, however, for the Champs, was reason is that Ban Johnson, after hearing Nunamaker's side of the story, remitted the fine and lifted the suspension.

It is Ban Johnson's policy to suspend first and investigate afterwards. He persued this when McAleer's star explained that he was attacked as he left the field and only acted in self defense. Ban B. promptly remitted the fine.

Jarvin Highly Praised.

Harold Jarvin, the 18-year-old Boston school boy who is showing at third for the Red Sox in lieu of Larry Gardner, who was spied by one of the Brownies, and will be out for a month is drawing some lavish boosts. This strip of a kid is hitting harder and harder and is fielding well. While he was playing deep and couldn't get the ball in time, he is hitting more and more.

Automobiles will wait at the Hodiamonds to take the shooters and visitors to the association grounds.

MINOR LEAGUE STANDINGS.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

CLUBS. W. L. Pct. CLUBS. W. L. Pct.

Indians' 18 13 .594 Columbus 19 13 .526

Indians' 21 16 .565 Indianapolis 15 16 .484

Indians' 17 17 .533 Toledo 19 17 .424

Indians' 21 17 .533 Toledo 19 17 .424

HOW COOL

WAS IT IN ST. LOUIS AT

NOON?

May. 1011 1012 1013
18 86 11 70
20 85 81 52
21 77 82 76
23 72 88 56
24 86 74 69

A high average
home-run hitter
the
three-time
ad.

Olive—6600—Central
Or your druggist will phone
the ad.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—11 a.m. morning prayer and sermon; 8 p.m., evening prayer and sermon; 8 p.m., evening and sermon; 8 p.m.,

CHURCH OF THE UNITY—Park and Armstrong avens. Dr. D. D. minister. All usual forms of American demanded by our present task of civilization building.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—(Unitarian)—W. and V. Verses avens. Rev. J. W. Day. Service at 11 a.m.; sermon, "Is the World Growing Better?"

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Dalem boulevard near Grand avenue. Horace F. Holton, minister. 11 a.m., Children's Day sermon; 11 a.m., preaching by the minister.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Washington boulevard and Forty-first street. Rev. J. J. McKittrick, D. M. minister. Morning service, "A Spirit-Filled Man"; evening at 8 p.m., "Standing and Falling."

GRAND AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Grand and Washington avenues. Rev. J. F. Cannon, D. D. pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Sunday school 9:30 a.m. Everybody's day at 9:45 a.m.

LINDELL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH—Dalem boulevard and Newstead avenue. Rev. William Wirt King, D. D. minister. Morning service, "Memorial Day"; 11 a.m., Everybody's day at 9:45 a.m.

MAPLE AVENUE M. E. CHURCH—Belt and Maple avenues. Edmund Belts, pastor. Sunday school, 11 a.m.; services, 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., preaching by the minister. Evening subject, "The Power of Faith"; series of sermons on "Growth in a Faith."

PILGRIM CHURCH—Union and Kennington avenues. Rev. Samuel H. Woodson, D. D. pastor. 11 a.m., a.m. preaching by the pastor, subject, "A Quiet Life"; 8 p.m., "Visions and Tasks"; 9:30 a.m., Sunday school; 10:30 a.m., classes.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—King's highway and Washington boulevard. James W. Lee, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., preaching by Rev. Dr. William Wirt King, pastor. Lindell Avenue M. E. Church. Bible study, 9:30 a.m.

ST. MARK'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Bell and Cardinal avenues. Rev. M. Rhodes, D. D. pastor. 9:30 a.m. Sunday school; 11 a.m., Lord's Supper and reception of members; 8 p.m., Lord's Supper and sermon; 8 p.m., "The Love of the Holy Spirit"; All Saints' Day.

ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Lindell boulevard and Spring avenue. Rev. Z. B. Phillips, rector. Holy Communion, 7:45 a.m. and 11 a.m.; services, 8 p.m., prayer and sermon by the rector, 11 a.m.; M. G. Guilmant, organist; services, 4:30 p.m., school.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH—Kings highway and Washington boulevard. W. C. McPherson, minister. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., sermon by Rev. H. E. Gregg, D. D. pastor. Rev. William J. Williamson, D. D. pastor. 11 a.m., "The Life of Prayer"; 8 p.m., baptisms and all young women are cordially invited. Evening memorial services will be held in memory of Mr. A. D. Brown.

UNION AVENUE CHURCH—Grant and Washington. Rev. William J. Williamson, D. D. pastor. 11 a.m., "The Life of Prayer"; 8 p.m., baptisms and all young women are cordially invited. Evening memorial services will be held in memory of Mr. A. D. Brown.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Bel and Cardinal avenues. Rev. A. R. Hobson, pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m.; services, 8 p.m., prayer and sermon by the pastor, subject, "Tending to Pov-

er"; 8 p.m., "Living Between Two Opinions"; Church early meeting from Paga, Hodiamont, Olive and Wellington car lines.

WICHINING AND COMPTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., Sunday, May 25, at 8 p.m. Everybody's welcome.

Y. W. C. A.

Mr. William R. Newell will speak at the Y. W. C. A. 1411 on Sunday, May 25, at 8 p.m. Everybody's welcome.

Pastor Sturgeon of New York will speak at the Odeon tomorrow at 8 p.m. in memory of the Grave. All interested are cordially invited. No collection. Seats are free.

Second Presbyterian Church Westminster place and Taylor avenue. Rev. S. J. Nicollas, D. D. pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m., 8 p.m., classes for all. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to all our services.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, Subject of lesson sermon at each church. "The Power of Good," text, Iahabukk, 2, 20.

First Church, King's highway and Washington boulevard, 8 p.m. Monday evening, testimony.

Christian Science Reading Room, suite 408 Equitable Building, open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily, except Sunday and legal holidays. All are welcome.

DEATHS.

Death notices, first 8 lines or less \$1 each extra line 10¢; memorials, etc. 20¢ per line.

CROWDER—Entered into rest Friday, May 18, 1912, at 8:30 a.m., after a lingering illness. Walter Crowder, beloved husband of Catherine Crowder (nee Heimberger), and son of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Heimberger and brother of John, Nina, Jessie, Aubrey and Mabel Crowder, and son-in-law of Caroline Heimberger, all of age of 84 years 6 months and 10 days.

Funeral on Sunday, May 25, at 2 p.m. from the Odeon. Friends are respectfully invited.

EVANSVILLE (Ind.) and Mount Vernon (Ill.) papers please copy.

JOYCE—Entered into rest, suddenly, on Friday, May 25, at 8:45 p.m., on Thessey Joyce, beloved son of Peter and Della Joyce, brother of Annie Joyce, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, 2711A Orange street, on Monday, May 26, at 9 a.m. to Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited.

DEATHS.

KNEELE—Entered into rest Thursday, May 22, 1912, at 8:30 a.m. May Kneel, (nee Tracy), beloved mother of Harold, Henry and May Kneel, aged 84 years.

Funeral from Charles F. Bergeschi's rooms, corner Sixth and Carr streets, Sunday, May 25, at 1 p.m. sharp. (c)

LAHMANN—Entered into rest, Friday, May 25, 1912, at 11 a.m. Mr. Frederick Lahmann, dear father of Raymond and Edna Lahmann, and our grandfathers, aged 84 years.

Funeral from Kline's parlors, 2124 North Tenth street, Sunday, May 25, at 2 p.m.

LAHMANN—Entered into rest, on Tuesday, May 22, 1912, at 2:30 a.m. John W. Lammert Sr., dearly beloved husband of Mathilda Lammert, (nee) wife, dear mother of William, Clara, Charles and John W. Lammert Jr., and our dear father-in-law, grandfather and brother, after a long illness, aged 63 years and 13 days.

The funeral takes place on Monday, May 25, at 8:30 a.m. from residence, 1945 West Franklin, St. Louis, to the St. Barbara Church, thence to St. Peter and Paul's Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

MARKOWSKY—Entered, Thursday, May 22, 1912, at 8:30 a.m. Edward A. Markowsky, dearly beloved husband of Louise Markowsky (nee Weidel), son of Andrew and Lena Markowsky, dear father-in-law of Estella Markowsky (nee Wedig), dear grandfather and brother, after a long illness, aged 69 years.

Funeral Mondays at 8:30 a.m. from residence, 1212 Franklin, St. Louis, to the Calvary Cemetery, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

MARSHALL—Entered, Friday, May 25, 1912, at 11 a.m. Charles F. Marshall, son of Andrew and Lena Marshall, dear father-in-law of Estella Marshall, (nee Wedig), dear grandfather and brother, after a long illness, aged 69 years.

Funeral Mondays at 8:30 a.m. from residence, 1212 Franklin, St. Louis, to the Calvary Cemetery, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

MCNAUL—Entered, Saturday, May 25, 1912, at 11 a.m. Robert W. McNaul, dearly beloved son of Andrew and Lena McNaul, (nee) wife, dear mother of Walter and William McNaul, and nephew and cousin, aged 21 years and 6 months.

Funeral service, 8:30 a.m. from residence, 3717 Louisiana avenue, Monday, May 28, at 2 p.m. to St. Marcus Cemetery.

MCNAUL—Entered into rest Thursday, May 22, 1912, at 11:30 a.m. May A. Murphy (nee Ryan), beloved wife of the late Thomas B. Murphy, son of John and Anna Murphy, and sister of Nellie J. Ryan.

MCNAUL—Entered into rest, on Tuesday, May 22, 1912, at 11:30 a.m. John W. McNaul, (nee) wife, gardener, son of Albert and Amelia O'Farrell, and son of John and Anna O'Farrell, and brother of Lydia O'Farrell, and son of Walter and Lydia O'Farrell, in his twenty-eighth year.

Funeral from family residence, 2354 Franklin, St. Louis, to the Calvary Cemetery, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

MCNAUL—Entered into rest Saturday, May 25, 1912, at 11:30 a.m. Charles F. McNaul, son of Andrew and Lena McNaul, (nee) wife, gardener, son of Albert and Amelia O'Farrell, and son of John and Anna O'Farrell, and brother of Lydia O'Farrell, in his twenty-eighth year.

Funeral from family residence, 2343 Tennessee avenue, on Monday, May 28, at 11:30 a.m. from residence, 3717 Louisiana avenue, St. Louis, to the Calvary Cemetery. Interment in St. Peter and Paul's Cemetery.

RANGE—On Thursday, May 22, 1912, Ruth Range, dearly beloved wife of Henry J. Range, and our dear mother.

Funeral on Friday, May 26, from residence, 1015 Texas avenue, at 11:30 a.m., by Rev. Dr. William Wirt King, pastor. Funeral from the Calvary Cemetery, Lindell Avenue M. E. Church. Bible study, 9:30 a.m.

REED—Entered into rest Saturday, May 25, 1912, at 12:05 a.m. Philip Reed, beloved son of Elizabeth (nee Kemmler) and father of Mabel, Philip V. and Elizabeth (nee) Reed.

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS WANTED

CARPETED furniture, entire contents of house, \$1,000. Morgan & Co., 6205 Forest Ave., St. Louis. Regular auction sales every 2 weeks.

FEATHERS—20,000 lbs. new and old; pay 50¢ to \$1 lb., human hair, new feathers, \$100 to \$150. Bell, 1000, Kinloch View.

FURNITURE Wid.—4 to 8 rooms of good modern furniture; no rash. Bell W-207.

FURNITURE Wid.—Bomby: parlor, 8000; den, 1000; Morgan: 8000. Cent. 1405.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS Wid.—To buy; best price paid. Welch, 5000 Madison Ave., St. Louis.

ABSOLUTELY highest price paid for household goods, stocks of merchandise, fixtures, furniture, etc. 20% down, 10% monthly. Price Storage & Auto Salvage, 2000 Franklin.

WANTED—Best prices contened flat or rest. 2000. Bomby 1003, Franklin 103.

WE pay good prices for furniture. Bomby 201, Central 6205. Am. Star. and Mov. Co.

CLOTHING

CLOTHES—1000 clothing bought: men's suits, 25¢; suits: ladies' suits, 25¢; men's sport suits, 15¢; men's sport coats, 15¢; men's sport shirts, 15¢; men's sport ties, 15¢; men's sport socks, 15¢.

CHICKS—For sale: single comb white leghorns. Bates Street Hatchery, 1546 Madison.

CHICKS—For sale: white leghorn, week old, \$1.50; pullets, \$1.25; day old, \$2.00.

CHICKS—For sale: a. c. black minnows, 10¢; goldfish, 10¢; day old, 10¢; each, eggs, 44¢5 San Francisco.

POULTRY AND BIRDS

CHICKS—For sale: single comb white leghorns. Bates Street Hatchery, 1546 Madison.

CHICKS—For sale: white leghorn, week old, \$1.50; pullets, \$1.25; day old, \$2.00.

CHICKS—For sale: a. c. black minnows, 10¢; goldfish, 10¢; day old, 10¢; each, eggs, 44¢5 San Francisco.

SELLING MACHINES

CHICKS—For sale: single comb white leghorns. Bates Street Hatchery, 1546 Madison.

CHICKS—For sale: white leghorn, week old, \$1.50; pullets, \$1.25; day old, \$2.00.

CHICKS—For sale: a. c. black minnows, 10¢; goldfish, 10¢; day old, 10¢; each, eggs, 44¢5 San Francisco.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ROOMS AND BOARD—Solid agate, 10¢ per line, except rooms for rent, rooms and board, first two lines 15¢; extra line, 5¢; agencies 25¢ line.

HOTELS

ALCAZAR HOTEL—3127 Locust, newly furnished, no water, electric light, \$1.50.

HOTEL ST. LOUIS—4th and Locust st., st., 25¢ per week, up to week.

CHARLES HOTEL—828 Franklin: sum- mers, 25¢; winters, 20¢; best hotel in city; only 5¢ week up; all conveniences.

MORGAN HOTEL—4153—Beautifully furnished, no water, electric light, \$1.50.

MONTEZUMA HOTEL—4153—Beautifully furnished, no water

